

many sovereign States; a perfect Union one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

The men and women of American Legion Post 642 have vigilantly upheld the tenets of the "American Creed" to a superior degree. For remaining true to these precious beliefs in times of battle and in times in peace, we thank them, and we honor their strength.

TRIBUTE TO ASSEMBLYMAN
THOMAS M. HANNIGAN

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 4, 1996

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a close friend and dedicated public servant, Hon. Tom Hannigan, a California Assemblyman representing Solano County, Yolo County, and the delta portion of Sacramento County in the California State Assembly.

I owe my political career to Tom because he stepped aside when I first ran for the California Assembly and undoubtedly would have beaten me. A few years later, when I ran for the House of Representatives, he was elected to that assembly seat where he has served with distinction ever since.

Due to term limits in the California Assembly, Tom is retiring at the end of this year. But for many years, he has worked as a quiet, effective assemblyman, playing a central role in the most important issues confronting California, chief among them budget, education reform, agriculture, and transportation.

Tom Hannigan has been instrumental in easing the commuter crunch around Sacramento's transportation arteries, such as the Interstate 80 corridor. He has pushed for increased passenger train service between the State capital and the Bay Area.

Tom has also played a major role regarding California's largest industry—agriculture. He is the author of legislation strengthening the Williamson Act farm preservation law. His legislation also created the California Center for Cooperatives at UC-Davis, providing research and support for agricultural co-ops and other rural development initiatives.

Tom has deep roots in Solano County. He was first elected to the California Assembly in 1978 after years of active service at the local level—as a successful businessman, as mayor of Fairfield, and as chairman of the Solano County Board of Supervisors. In the assembly, among other positions, he served as Democratic Majority Leader.

He is a native Californian, born in Vallejo, and he stayed loyal to his State by attending college at Santa Clara University, receiving his degree in business administration. After college, Tom served his country as a U.S. Marine Corps officer and saw service in Vietnam.

It may not be an exaggeration to say that Tom was a successful assemblyman only because Fairfield is close enough to Sacramento for him to get home to his family every night. His commitment to his family always ranked

first on his priority list. Term limits may be forcing his retirement from the assembly, but perhaps not that much sooner than the strong call of grandchildren would have required.

Tom's retirement from the California Assembly is a real loss, not only for his constituents, but for the assembly and for California itself. He retires with a record of achievement for his district and his State. I wish him continued success, and I extend my congratulations to him, his wife Jan, and their children and grandchildren.

NATIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES ACT
OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 4, 1996

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, last night the Senate passed H.R. 4283, the National Invasive Species Act of 1996, clearing the measure for the President. Given the process that unfolded, Members and others may find helpful a few remarks to clarify the bill's legislative history.

H.R. 4283 is the text of H.R. 3217—as passed the House on September 24, 1996—with four additional provisions requested by Senators from the Environment and Public Works Committee and the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee. These amendments modify the bill's safety exclusion and restriction on ballast water discharges into harbors, authorize research funding in Narragansett Bay, require a study of shoreside ballast water facilities, and clarify authority to fund regional research. The House passed H.R. 4283 on September 28, 1996.

This broadly supported, bipartisan legislation—introduced and championed by Representative STEVE LATOURETTE—builds upon the 1990 Act that addressed zebra mussels and other invasive species in the Great Lakes.

H.R. 4283 is national in scope, extending a voluntary, incentive-based approach to all coasts and regions at risk.

Whether you call them invasive, exotic, or nonindigenous, these species of plants, animals, and invertebrates can wreak havoc on infrastructure, commerce, recreation and tourism, and the environment.

H.R. 4283 coordinates agencies, research institutions, and others to prevent and control the introduction and spread of invasive species—primarily through voluntary ballast water exchange and management, education, and research.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee's report on H.R. 3217 (Rept. 104-815) provides a detailed description of the bill and our committee's intent.

For a description of the changes made to the reported bill, I would refer my colleagues to the floor debate on H.R. 3217 on September 24, 1996.

Finally, I would be remiss if I did not thank some of the Members and committees instrumental in moving this important legislation.

More than anyone else, Representative STEVE LATOURETTE is responsible for this bill and its movement through the House. He has worked with all interests to build broadly supported legislation. He has also worked closely

with his colleague from Ohio and in the other body, Senator GLENN, who worked on the 1990 law and S. 1660, the Senate version of the National Invasive Species Act of 1996.

Transportation and Infrastructure Committee members should also be congratulated for their efforts, particularly the ranking Democrat of the committee, JIM OBERSTAR, the chairman and ranking Democrat of the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee, SHERRY BOEHLERT and ROBERT BORSKI, and the chairman and ranking Democrat of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Subcommittee, HOWARD COBLE and BOB CLEMENT.

Other committees have been helpful as well—particularly the Committees on Resources, Science, House Oversight, International Relations, National Security and Agriculture.

Senate colleagues, including the chairmen and members of the Environment and Public Works Committee and Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee, should also be commended. Without their cooperation and help, we could not have crafted this legislation and shepherded it through Congress and to the President.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate my colleagues in both Chambers for their efforts to enact the National Invasive Species Act of 1996. The bill is yet another example of the 104th Congress' efforts to protect the Nation's environment and water infrastructure.

PROTECT U.S. INTERESTS AND
JOBS

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 4, 1996

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a recent action taken by the Clinton administration on behalf of U.S. businesses and their thousands of employees in Massachusetts.

Earlier this year I wrote to USTR, to the Secretary of Commerce, and to the Secretary of State, urging decisive action to combat unfair trade practices by Argentina that keep United States products out of their marketplace. Argentina acted in direct violation of its obligations under the GATT and WTO—where it had committed to maintaining tariffs on footwear and apparel at no more than 35 percent. Even this level was quite high. In the U.S., import tariffs on footwear are in the 8 to 10 percent range. However, Argentina suddenly imposed footwear duties up to 150 percent, violating their agreements under the GATT and WTO. Ambassador Barshefsky has just announced that the U.S. is challenging these unfair duties by invoking the WTO section 301 dispute settlement mechanism. I applaud the administration's use of this initiative to protect U.S. interests and jobs.

In my district, for example, the Reebok company employs over 2,000 Massachusetts citizens in good family-wage jobs. For Reebok, as well as other major athletic footwear brands, the U.S. constitutes 50 percent of their market, while world-wide sales provide the other 50 percent. In this global economy, growth cannot occur if other nations close their markets to our exports. Doing so denies their own consumers access to U.S. products